

POLITICAL STATEMENTS

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I POSITIONS OF POLITICIANS ON PRIVACY ISSUES

Missouri news media coverage on privacy-related issues, as obtained from information banks, is provided in full in this section as a reference for where some of the state's politicians may stand on legislation to prohibit discrimination against smokers.

Following are excerpts from this coverage.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAM L. WEBSTER

November 2, 1989 St. Louis Post-Dispatch

This article reviews Webster's "conservative legal agenda," much of which involves the right to privacy.

On one hand, Webster says a constitutional right to privacy exists and he accepts the 1965 U.S. Supreme Court decision, *Griswold vs. Connecticut* -- a seminal decision on the right of privacy despite the narrow issue in dispute, state regulation of birth control.

On the other hand, Webster has argued in court for the pro-life position on abortion. In addition, he advocated the Missouri position that the right to privacy does not give Joe and Joyce Cruzan the right to cut off nourishment to their unconscious daughter, Nancy, permitting her to die.

GOVERNOR JOHN ASHCROFT

SENATOR HARRY WIGGINS, D-KANSAS CITY

PHIL CURLS, D-KANSAS CITY

June 20, 1989 St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Ashcroft signed four anti-drug bills to "intensify Missouri's war on drugs."

Wiggins was sponsor of one of the bills on wiretapping which would require the state attorney general to approve a prosecuting attorney's application for a court order authorizing a wiretap. Then it is up to a circuit judge outside the area where the wiretap will take place to approve or deny the request.

"It is the most carefully crafted and drawn piece of legislation ever written in this field," Wiggins said. "No innocent citizen of Missouri need ever fear or be concerned."

Curls said, "in the hysteria of getting after drugs, we've just given up one more constitutional right."

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SENATOR JOHN D. SCHNEIDER, D-FLORISSANT

April 23, 1989 St. Louis Post-Dispatch

In this lengthy examination of the abortion issue, Schneider, the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and a trial lawyer, is described the key supporter of the 1986 law that will be reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

While Schneider's "interests dovetailed" with those of pro-life advocates, "he said his goal was not to overturn Roe vs. Wade."

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